he Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1864.

Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

[illegible] Mrs. Rowland, wife of [illegible] coutrement Contractor, of

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

SHERMAN.—[illegible] Calcutta, on the 20th June, the wife of Edward Sh[illegible], Esq., T[illegible]noot, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HOWARD—DOYLE.—At St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, on the [illegible] June, by the Revd. G. Richards, William [illegible] Howard, of Baltimore, Maryland U. S. [illegible], to Annie, eldest daughter of John Doyle, Esq., of Darjeeling.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

HODGSON—POPE.—At Ootacamund, on the 23rd June, by the R[illegible] H. Pope, George Robert Hodgson, Esq., of H. M. [illegible] Guards, to Katherine Anderson, eldest daughter of the Revd G. U. Pope.

DEATHS.

DAWSON.—June 26th, at Bilical, Neilgherry Hills, Annie, the only child of G. A. L. Dawson, Esq., aged thirteen [illegible].

HILL.—At [illegible]camund, on the 27th June, aged 24, Elizabeth Rachel, daughter of Colonel John Hill, Commissary General.

WRIGHT.—At Mercara, Coorg, on the 17th June, of cholera, Mary [illegible], daughter of Mr. Henry Wright.

SHIPPING.

FOR PENANG DIRECT.

(To sail Immediately)

THE fine A 1 Ship SPITFIRE, 440 Tons register. For Freight or Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Spitfire*.
Bombay, [illegible]th June 1864.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine A. 1 Iron Clipper Ship "KING ARTHUR." Apply to Captain MARSHALL, at Messrs. CUR[illegible] and E[illegible], Forbes Street.
Bombay, [illegible] July 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. Monsoon.

[illegible] TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steamer COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain TA[illegible], will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the [illegible]th July, with [illegible] Cargo [illegible]
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible] COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR [illegible] MADRAS AND [illegible]

NOTICES.

[illegible]GNEES OF CARGO per ship *Canada*, Captain HENDERSON, from London, are requested [illegible] Boats for their respective Goods as they [illegible] land, failing which, the same will be landed at [illegible] and expense.

HENDERSON will not be responsible for the con[illegible] any Package after it has left the Ship's deck. [illegible] orders accompanied with Bill of Lading to [illegible] the undersigned for countersignature.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents for Captain HENDERSON and Owners.
[illegible], 23rd June 1864.

[illegible]E. [illegible] consignees of Cargo per *Aladdin*, [illegible] London, are requested to despatch Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing [illegible] the same will be landed at the risk and expense [illegible] concerned.

[illegible] The vessel will not be responsible for the con[illegible] any package damaged by rain or otherwise after [illegible] the Ship's deck.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
[illegible], 29th June 1864. Agents for the *Aladdin*.

[illegible] AGIN COURT" having a full Poop in [illegible] no Cargo will be stowed, offers spacious accommodations for Passengers, and carrying a Stewardess, a good opportunity for Families wishing to proceed to [illegible] the first week in July. Apply to Captain PENN[illegible] board or to
[illegible], BROTHERS & Co., Consignees.

TIFFINS! [illegible] TIFFINS!!! —The [illegible] Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.
E. LARTER, Proprietor.
A first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN DARIUS SYBRANDT, [illegible] New Orleans, and MR. WILLIAM JOYNSON, of Liv[illegible], are admitted partners in our firm.
MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.
[illegible], 30th June 1864.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)—The [illegible] Call of Rs. 300 per Share, (making in all Rs. 900 per paid up), was due on the 2nd May last, and interest accruing at 9 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Directors,
[illegible] C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
[illegible] Row Bombay, 1st July 1864.

MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having [illegible] Twelfth and Final Call, the Shareholders of the Company are requested to pay in, at the office of [illegible] Company, on or before THURSDAY, the 7th July [illegible] one hundred per Share.

[illegible] at the rate of 12 per cent per annum will be [illegible] all Calls paid within one month after that [illegible] the expiration of that period the Shares will [illegible] forfeiture.
By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
[illegible], 4th June 1864.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—FOR SKIN ERUPTIONS AND PRICKLY HEAT.—To those who suffer from Prickly Heat and Eruptions on the skin, [illegible] and Company's Petroline Soaps pre[illegible] Barbadoes Petroleum ; a [illegible] certain remedy, and [illegible]sively used in all tropical climates ; it is particularly recommended to Ladies with tender skins, and [illegible] the Nursery, being the mildest and most cleansing [illegible] Children. [illegible] the address of the makers on each package [illegible] and Cheeseman ; 19 Golden Square, [illegible] TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla.

[illegible] CANDLE [illegible]—At a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders held within the Offices of the [illegible] Y, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., the following [illegible] passed at the General Meeting held on the [illegible] of May last, were unanimously confirmed :—

[illegible] the number of the Shares in the Capital of the [illegible] be reduced from 40,000 to 2[illegible],000 by allotting [illegible] of Rupees 150 each to each holder on the 15th [illegible] five original Shares the same to be [illegible] exchange for such original Shares.

[illegible] the Capital of the Company be increased to [illegible] one Crore by the issue of [illegible] new Shares of [illegible] 50 each, and that two of such new Shares be [illegible] each Shareholder at par in respect of every [illegible] Share in the Capital which he may hold on [illegible] 15th day of June 1864.
By order of the Board of Directors,
[illegible], 21st June 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

[illegible] reference to the above Notice is hereby given, [illegible] Shareholders are required to send in their Certificates [illegible] on or after the 27th instant, in order that the [illegible] may be effected.
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

[illegible] LIMITED.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 IN 20,000 [illegible] & Co. having been appointed [illegible] for the abovenamed Company which [illegible] in England, hereby give notice, that [illegible] to transact the following business [illegible] on loan or deposit to advance money [illegible] Land or Houses [illegible] already built or [illegible] the improvement, or cultivation [illegible] public or private Works [illegible]

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. ALFRED OSWALT is authorised to sign for our firm per procuration from this date.
STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.
Bombay, 1st July 1864.

NOTICE.—We have from this date admitted MR. FREDERICK VIX as a partner in our firm, and we also granted our procuration to MR. CESAR HUNI.
JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.
Bombay, 1st July 1864.

AN ACCOUNTANT WANTED.—SALARY RUPEES 300 PER MENSEM.—Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials and references as to character, to be addressed to the undersigned up to the 10th of July next. No one need apply who is not thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping.
J. B. LANE,
Managing Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Bombay, 28th June 1864.

MR. RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER is authorised to sign for me per procuration from this date.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE.
Bombay, 13th June 1864.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer. Architect and Surveyor. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees —are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.
For the Promoters,
A. MORRISON, Agent.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 7th June 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be three per cent. per annum, until further notice.
W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Acting Manager.

THE following Passages are required :—
FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 29th June 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.—For Sale, by Private Contract, the Masts, Yards, Rigging, and Sails, of the ship *Herefordshire*, also a quantity of miscellaneous small stores. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect these stores on Board, the ship now lying off Mazagon Bunder.

Particulars of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
7, Rampart Row, 2[illegible] June 18[illegible]

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the F[illegible] CALL of Rs. 50 per Share, on the second [illegible] of Shares is payable on the 14th day of July 1864, [illegible] which date interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

BOMBAY [illegible]CATION SOCIETY.—A Special General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Bombay [illegible] Society will [illegible] Room [illegible] Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July, at 5 P. M., to consider a letter from the Secretary to Government relative to the removal of the Byculla Schools to Poona.
GEO. [illegible] ALLEN, Officiating Secretary.
Bombay, 27th June 1864.

Rule 12.—Benefactors to the amount of One Hundred Rupees or Annual Subscribers of Thirty Rupees are qualified to vote at any General Meeting of the Society.

NOTICE.—THE EAST INDIA BANK have THIS DAY commenced business at their temporary offices, in Nesbit Lane, (lately vacated by the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank) under the management of MR. W. [illegible] CURRIE.
Bombay, 27th June 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to negociate the sale and purchase of Shares and Stock [illegible] all kinds at [illegible] rates, on Commission.

Price list and the best information regarding every description of Stock furnished on application.

Address—F[illegible] C. MARVAL, Bill [illegible] and [illegible] Broker, 9, Rampart Row, Fort.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) [illegible] per annum will be charged [illegible] all Calls remaining unpaid after that date.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.
Bombay, 30th June 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—WANTED, An energetic [illegible], European or native, as Overseer to the Company [illegible] at Kirkee. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the making of Bricks [illegible] India [illegible] by letter [illegible]
PASSMORE & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.
LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned :—
Hock and Moselle, Sparkling Superior.
Sherries, superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets, Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns, Pistols, and Revolvers, Monte Christo Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Cartridge Cases, &c.
PAGLIANO & Co.
10, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—Pale Sherry, of superior quality, from several of the Leith Wine Houses,—at reasonable prices ; also good sound Sherry, of a cheaper quality ; and a few cases of first-class Cognac Brandy, (J. Robin & Co.)
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Bombay, 27th June 1864.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., Magnums at Rs. 10 per dozen in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively ; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 3[illegible].
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

HAHN KUHN & Co., 7, PARSEE BAZAR STREET, have for sale,
NEWHOUSE'S SHERRY.
Do. PORT.
GOERG'S PERLE CHAMPAGNE.
Do. RUBY do.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines [illegible] from Glasgow :—

Superior [illegible] rich Gold Sherry	„	[illegible]	per doz.
Fine Old Port	„	18	„
Very fine Do.	„	23	„
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port	„	26	„
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use	„	100	each.
Superior St. Emilien Claret	„	24	per doz.

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

JUST received from Clyde, and on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

Francois Freres Pale Brandy	Rs.	18	per dozen.
[illegible] Cognac	„	26	„
Younger's Edinburgh Pale Ale, very suitable for the climate of India, in Casks of 4 dozen Quarts	„	5	„

Bombay, June, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following :—

Pale Ale (Indian)	Quarts	Rs.	5	per doz.
Pale Ale, Lewis and Allen, by Leamington	„	„	5	„
Stout „	„	„	5	„
Stout, Machen & Co. XXX	„	„	5	„
Do. „	Pints	„	3½	„
Porter, Truman, Hanbury & Buxton	Quarts		4½	„
Ale, [illegible]			5	„

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
10, Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following Wines, [illegible]
[illegible] Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne per doz.
[illegible] Rs. 60
[illegible] do. Quarts „ 35
[illegible] do. [illegible] „ 40
[illegible] do. [illegible] 46
[illegible] 30
[illegible] „ 22
Do. Yellow Seal „ 26
Do. Black Seal „ 30
Brandy Martell's „ 28
Claret, [illegible] „ 18
J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
10 Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

PRINCE OF WALES' MESS BRANDY.—The undersigned have been appointed by Preverand D'S[illegible], Esq., of Bordeaux, Sole Agents for India [illegible]

FOR SALE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers, beg to inform the Public in general, that they received by the last Overland Mail Steamer, a large assortment of the most fashionable Jewellery, such as Rings, Ear-rings, Bracelets in Gold, set with Diamonds, Ladies' Chains, Albert Chains, Brooches, Pins, Lockets, &c. &c., expressly selected by MR. J. THORNHILL, London.

Also, a splendid stock of Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen, Clocks, Palanquin Clocks, &c. &c.
Bombay—Established, 1850.

JUST RECEIVED.—FRESH STORES ex "SULTANA" AND "CITY OF YORK."—Finest York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, Fresh and Kippered Salmon, Ditto Herrings, Finnan Haddocks Cod Roe Soups assorted Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Oysters, Dutch Cheeses, Vegetables assorted, Jams and Jellies, Confectionery, 1 lb. Bottles, Malt and White Wine Venegar, in Quarts and Pints, &c. &c.

Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle Lambin's Scents.

Tobacco, in ½ lb. Tins, Shag Birds Eye, Returns, Latakia Smoking mixture, Milos Ebony Pipes &c. &c.

FOR SALE.

One six inch centre double geared Hand foot Lathe, 6 feet Bed, with patent double Treadle and Driver, Centre Drill, Prong, 4 Cup Chucks for Wood, [illegible] inch Face Plate, 2½ inch Bell Chuck, Drilling Centre, 1 Hand Rest, and 6 Tees for Turning Wood and Iron, and 6 inch compound Slide Rest complete. Apply to
DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just recived per Overland Ladies', Girls', and Boys' Untrimmed Straw Hats and Caps, fine Cotton and Colored Fancy Stripped Hose, best Woollen Thread and Silk White and Colored Gawntletts, Rag Dolls, assorted Colored Berlin Wool Worsted Patterns for Cushions, with Wool to match, Ladies' and Children's Boots, Gentlemen's Collars, Silk Scarfs, Thread Gloves, Coloshes, all variety of Articles.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye......... in ¼ lb. Tin and Packet.
Returns Do. Do.
York Rivers Do. Do.
Latakia Do. Do.
Virginia Shag Do. Do.
Tadhy's Smoking mixture Do. Do.

All in prime condition Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.
Curled Cress.
Green Curled Endiv.
Bedinain's Imperial [illegible].
Green Windsor Bean.
[illegible] deep Crimson Beet
[illegible] Cabbage.
Large [illegible] Cabbage.
Thyme.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.
Extra Curled Parsley.
French Beans.
Artichokes.
Asparagus.
Scarlet Runners.
Brocoli.
Brussel Sprouts.
[illegible]
Celery.
Cucumbers.
Vegetable Marrow.
Lettuce.
Mustard.
Onion.
Parsnip.
Radish.
[illegible] Karl.
Spinach.
Turnip.

And various others procured to order.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2½.)

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2½.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.
Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe
Do. Green Teas.
In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packet expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR to be [illegible] to hand.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following :—
Tucker's Solar Lamps. Tucker's Wall Lamps.
„ Reading do. „ Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„ Tent do. „ Hand do.
„ Argand do.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received [illegible] TREACHER & Co. a splendid variety [illegible] of Necklaces, [illegible] Sleeve Links [illegible]

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW.

CUTLERY.—Rodgers Knives of large and small size a dozen of each, with a pair of large meat carvers and pair of Game Carvers and one long steel sharpener. Rs. [illegible] the complete set.

N. B.—The handles are of the best ivory, balanced and secured with a rivet through the side.

FRENCH SHADES.—These elegant candlesticks are admirably suited for use in India, the shade is a cylinder of Glass uniform in diameter of about two inches with extinguisher complete, each. Rs. 8.

CANDLESTICKS,—with Glass tulip Shades large and small sizes very richly silvered ; Candlestick Pedestals with two arm branches, also with four light branch arms to fix upon one pedestal ; can be had in sets of three forming ten lights or in pairs forming six lights, with loose inner sockets fitting either candles or oil burners. Rs. 35 to 225.

BED ROOM CANDLESTICKS.—Well finished quite plain with 9 inch tulip shade. Rs. 6 each.

RICHLY ELECTRO SILVERED.—Round Salvers, Buckingham Palace Pattern, which for elegance of design and for moderate price is unsurpassed. The centre is engraved in a chaste style, the inner border is open pierced work, and the marginal border is ornamented with a handsome beaded edging, the Salver resting on feet of tasteful design.

Salver, 8 inches diameter.	Rs. 15.
Salver, 10 inches diameter.	Rs. 20.
Salver, 12 inches diameter.	Rs. 26.
Salver, 14 inches diameter.	Rs. 32.
Salver, 18 inches diameter.	Rs. 4[illegible].

The diameter [illegible] to outer edge. HERBERT & Co. inform their Constituents that the sizes most commonly in use are the 10-inch and the 12-inch diameter Buckingham Palace Pattern Salvers ; the smaller and larger ones are however kept in stock.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE DISHES.—Each in four pieces ; the set of four, forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.

THE BUCKINGHAM PALACE pattern : a very handsome set of oval and scalloped form, with beaded mountings and engraved shield ; richly plated on superior White Metal and highly finished. Per set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. Rs. 350.

Plain Round VEGETABLE DISHES, with beaded mountings, of the superior white Metal, best plated and highly finished.

Round and scalloped VEGETABLE DISHES, with beaded mountings and engraved shield, best plated and finished as above.

HERBERT & Co. beg to remind their Constituents that a various stock of Beefsteak and of Vegetable Dishes always on hand.

BREAKFAST AND DINNER FRAMES.—Particular attention is called to these small but novel and elegant Articles. They consist of small and handsome plated Frames, fitted with rich cut-glass Mustard and Pepper Bottles, &c., as described below. They are adapted for the corner of the Breakfast or the Dinner Table, and are recommended for their usefulness.

Handsome triangular and Oblong BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES of the plain, the beaded and the vineleaf patterns, richly plated on Nickel Silver, with rich cut glass Salt Cellar, with Mustard and Pepper Bottles [illegible] and with Mustard Spoon [illegible] Spoon complete [illegible]

Silver-plated on best White Metal. Rs. 12.

CRUET FRAMES.—A very large and choice assortment of Cruet Frames is always kept in stock. A selection may be made from articles of the best and most elaborate kind, as well as from those of a plain and cheap description, but of a quality which can be recommended.

Six-bottle Cruet Frame	30 to 40
Seven-bottle Cruet Frame	35 to 50

SPIRIT LAMP CIGAR LIGHTER.—Very handsome, of best Electro Silver, in the form of a double ink-stand, with sponge in spirits for lighting Cheroots, &c. Rs. 2[illegible].

ICE STANDS.—For holding ignited rice balls, also called *Augulanus*. The patterns are numerous, and very pretty, among the best may be mentioned the *Dolphin* [illegible], the Louis Quatoise, the Vine and the Pelican patterns, all admirably adapted as ornaments of special [illegible]ility.

TEA DECOCTERS AND TEA EXTRACTERS.—The small egg-shaped article is made to hold the tea to be infused. A neat mug with hinged top receives the boiling water which is poured over the perforated Extracter, first placed in the decocter. The small chain attached to the oval-shaped receptacle enables it to be withdrawn from the infusion, which is then left pure and [illegible] required strength.

The simplest and purest method of making tea hitherto known.

ELONGATING BOTTLE HOLDERS.—A new improvement has been made in these useful articles, viz., the silvered handle is so arranged that it can be adjusted to the size of the bottle it covers, rendering small Pints, Quarts, up to Magnums, all equally available for use in the same holder.

Several handsome patterns all of the best Electro-silver.

SALT [illegible] to match : these elegant [illegible] adopted [illegible] dinner parties and Public Banquets, one is placed with the glasses, &c., before each seat.

ELECTRO-SILVER COVERS, for glass tumblers, breakfast cups, Wine glasses, &c. These useful articles are indispensable wherever change in the temperature engenders flies, the pollution of one's drink by insects dropping themselves bodily into it may be wholly avoided by the use of a set of the handsome covers.

[illegible], from Rs. 5, 6, to 7, the set of three.

ICE TONGS, SALAD TONGS, SUGAR SIFTERS, [illegible] CRACKERS, PICKLE FORKS, KNIFE RESTS, WINE LABELS, [illegible] SCOOPS, MUFFINEERS, [illegible] TANKARDS, FLASKS, TRAVELLERS' KIT, [illegible]

BUTTER COOLERS, [illegible] all of the very best make, warranted to wear well for many years. [illegible]

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to
LEGGATT & Co.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, and now occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.
LEGGATT & Co.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette*.
11th April 1864.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to
PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

FOR SALE.—BOWLING ALLEY.—A new Rock Maple American Bowling Alley, length 80 feet, built in sections of 16 feet each, completely furnished with Pins, Newels, Pads, Balls, &c. &c. Apply to
DINSHAW DADABHOY,
At Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to
Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

New Book.

"THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE" ; designed chiefly for Students of Indian Medical Colleges. By JOHN PEET, M.D., F. R. C. P., Principal and Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, &c. &c. Price Rs. 8, by book post, Rs. 8 6 annas.
THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER VINING AND CO.

THE following new Carte De Visites (colored) have just been received per post.

	Rs.
Princess of Wales and Queen	3 8
Princess Arthur	2 8
Duke of Cambridge	2 8
Princess Clotilda Coburg Gotha	2 8
Princess Fanny Lichtenstein	2 8
Countess DeGrey and Ripon	2 8

THACKER VINING Co.

FOR SALE—
Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"M[illegible]'s" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Co[illegible]
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—The A 1 extreme Clipper Double-decked Barque "[illegible]," of 474 Tons British Register, [illegible] Tons [illegible] weight, or [illegible] cargo, weight and measurement [illegible] a South Sea Whaler of Live White Oak [illegible] and fastened throughout with Copper and Metal, has been thoroughly overhauled in July 1863, new Sheathed and Coppered, with 32 ounce Metal to [illegible] was metalled and caulked from 15 feet to the deck [illegible] line in Calcutta, May 1864, has had [illegible] Cargoes on board, and been in Port only 36 [illegible] her 1st voyage of Whaling, thoroughly ventilated and saturated with Sperm Oil, guaranteed [illegible] sound [illegible] in accordance with reports of French [illegible] and Captain [illegible], British Surveyor at Calcutta, [illegible] Captain Dixon, in Bombay, has considered her a very superior Vessel as to build and model. She is well [illegible]

Agents for Captain and Owners [illegible]
Late Royal Hotel Building, Bombay, 1[illegible] 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED on board the *Agincourt* a STEWARDESS—one that has filled the situation before preferred. Apply to the Captain or
FRAMJEE AND DADABHOY.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of { W H & Co. / L V } 550 Casks Allum, per *Morayshire*, from London, consigned to order, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th July 1864.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Notice which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of 2nd instant, under the signature of MOTEECHUNDCULLIANCHUND, I do hereby give Notice that my Share and Interest in the profits of the Partnership of brokerage business carried on by me, with Purshotum Madowjee and Moteechund Cullianchund has not ceased, but still exists.
કરસનદાસ માધવજી.
CURSONDASS MADOWJEE.
Bombay, 5th July 1864.

VICTORIA LAND AND PRESS COMPAN[illegible] (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, will be held at our office on FRIDAY the 28th July, at noon.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to 28th July inclusive.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
4th July, 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend for the half-year ending 30th June 1864 of Rupees (80) Eighty per Share being at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, clear of Income Tax, on the Capital Stock of the Bank, will be paid to the Proprietors on and after THURSDAY the 7th instant.
The Transfer Books are closed from this date until the payment of the dividend.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.			
To dividend for the half-year ending 30th June 1864, at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum ... ...Rs	8,36,000	0	0
„ Balance of the Reserved Fund at this date...	6,45,947	0	0
Total Rs...	[illegible]8,947	0	0
Cr.			
By Balance of the Reserved Fund on 31st December 1863	5,24,252	0	0
„ Balance of Profit and Loss Account for the half-year ending 30th June 1864 ...	9,57,695	0	0
Total Rs...	14,81,947	0	0

Published for the information of the Proprietors,
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th July 1864.

ON SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. GREY & Co., fresh supplies of Morice Cox & Co's PALE ALE, in 4 dozens Casks, at Rs. 5½ per dozen.
Bombay, 4th July 1864.

NEW BATCH OF HARMONIUMS.—Just landed a few Oak Harmoniums with double treddles, ornamental columns in front, with plinth and mouldings, &c., highly French polished;—the keys are full compass (five octaves) and the tones are of that rich sweet quality so rarely found in small instruments:—they can be recommended as first class Harmoniums. Early application should be made,—only a few on hand.
July 1864.
HERBERT & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 5 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem.

An Australia Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hour after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MAILS FOR PERSIAN GULF.

The Mails for Persian Gulf, per Steamer *Comorin*, will be closed THIS DAY, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M.

As the Railway authorities have discontinued the running of the Night Trains below the Ghauts, for the present, the Public are hereby informed that letters, papers, and parcels posted during the day for Stations on the North Eastern Railway line will be despatched by the next Morning Train, when also letters and papers posted during the night up to 7 A. M., the hour at which the Letter Box is closed, will be sent by this opportunity.

Letters for stations dependent on the South Eastern Railway [illegible]ted by 1 o'clock and parcels before 12 noon [illegible] the same day's despatch, and those posted after tha[illegible] will be despatched next morning when Mails are c[illegible] at 8 A. M. up to which time letters and papers can be received.

CALENDAR—JULY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

[illegible] Quarter, T[illegible]ay 12th ...... [illegible] A. M.
[illegible]on, Tuesday 19th............ 11h. 27m.
[illegible] Quarter, Tuesday, 26th.......... 1h. 37m. [illegible]

Dates.		Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tues.	5	Venus rises at 5. [illegible]	5 29	6 40	11 56	—
Wed.	6	Venus sets at 6.28.	5 29	6 40	0 13	0 29
Thur.	7	Thor. [illegible]a-Becket,M	5 29	6 40	0 47	1 4
	8	Mars rises,midt. 31m	5 29	6 40	1 21	1 38
	9	Daybreak at 4-8A.M	5 30	6 40	1 55	2 12
	[illegible]	[illegible]h Sunday after Trinity.	5 30	6 40	2 31	2 52
	[illegible]	[illegible]ilight ends at 8.5.	5 30	6 39	3 13	3 34

Evening Gazette. 2nd July 1864. Time—9h. 1m. [illegible]

[illegible]T OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS [illegible] THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM [illegible] TO THE 3RD JULY 1864.

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the leading personages of the city, but who now discover to their intense dismay that there are no letters of allotment left at their offices. It would not surprise us if there were now a furious outburst of "public spirit" against the Promoters for having done what all Bombay has hitherto encouraged them to do, namely, given the shares in Back Bay almost exclusively to their own adherents. Men who have up to this time refrained from expressing any opinion about the justice and morality of the contract between Government and the Reclamation Company must not now, however, expect us to aid them in gratifying their splenetic feelings against the Promoters who have refused them shares. So far as we are concerned the discussion about the Back Bay Job is now closed. We did what we could to expose the iniquity of the whole affair while there was yet a possibility that the completion of the contract might be prevented. Now that the scheme is fairly started, it would be undignified and useless to prolong the controversy.

There still, however, remains much to be said respecting the conduct of the Government of Bombay in this matter. Not content with the concessions it had previously made to Mr. Michael Scott and his friends, the Government seems now to have presented them with its own 400 shares as a free gift, and it has also, as will be observed, bound itself in the new "notes of agreement" with the Company to make no grants of land in Back Bay to any other Company within twenty years after the reclamation of the 1,200 acres comprised in the present contract has been finished, adding besides to the 1,200 acres a concession of part of the valuable foreshore on the Colaba side of the harbour. These further concessions were hardly needed to convince the public that Bombay is now ruled by a Government which is either more imbecile or more corrupt than any other Government which has held power here in modern times. Experience has taught us the folly of wasting words in denouncing a Government which either will not or dare not reply to accusations that reflect on its character for justice and good faith. The want of a powerful public opinion in India enables our rulers to play with impunity the farce of exhorting the natives to admire the virtues of Western civilization, while they themselves give no other example of what that civilization may mean than that which consists in encouraging land-jobbing on a scale that has never been paralleled except in Australia. Fortunately, there is still an appeal from the decrees of the Bombay Government to the bar of opinion at home; and, so far as lies in our power, we have already endeavoured to refer the proceedings of our Government with respect to the Back Bay Job to the patient consideration and impartial judgment of English statesmen.

ADMIRAL HERCULES ROBINSON, who lately died at Southsea near Portsmouth, was a most remarkable man and he published some strange opinions regarding theology, [illegible] called *Sea Drift* some years ago, which had an enormous demand among the services. Admiral Robinson when commanding the *Prometheus* at Portsmouth in 1813 received a visit from one Christian Cruise, a Dane, who had pursuaded the Admiralty to send him to the Salvage Island—a little group of rocks south of Madeira, where according to his account, a treasure had been buried by the crew of a Spanish galleon who had murdered their captain and run away with the ship, which was subsequently wrecked. All the crew, except one man, were drowned, and the survivor afterwards sailed with Cruise in a Danish ship, and told him the story on his death-bed. Admiral Robinson was ordered to search for the treasure, which was said to amount to two million dollars. He accordingly did so, and found nothing except some broken shells and a great many rabbits.

Telling this story to some friends in the summer of 1858, Admiral Robinson was introduced to a gentleman, who, having a taste for yachting and being in want of a summer engagement, agreed to go and see whether private enterprise could make anything of Mr. Cruise's revelations. The Admiral accordingly with his friends spent several weeks in the expedition, and as might have been expected they found nothing. They [illegible] and spent a few days at Santa Cruz, after which they returned quietly home. The afternoons appear to have been rather dull; so from about twelve to five every day, when he had nothing else to do, the Admiral wrote down everything that came in his head upon every subject that occurred to him. His thoughts appear to have been guided principally by his recollections of the previous evening's conversation, and the result is certainly a very odd one. It is a kind of overwhelming illustration of the theory, which seems to be implied by a large proportion of the books which are published in the present day—that every body will be interested in every thing which interests any body else. It certainly is curious to have a specimen of the ordinary conversation of a member of Parliament, an Admiral and a Colonel, though it seems odd that any one of [illegible]

battle of Trafalgar, at which he was present at a very early age, and characteristically enough sets himself to destroy the story of the famous signal about the expectations of England as the ships went into action. The Admiral signalled as follows—"Paint the hoops of your masts white:" the object being to distinguish them from the allied fleet, in which they were painted black. Another signal to the Captain of the *Euryalus* in which Admiral Robinson served was, "I rely upon your keeping sight of the enemy"; but the expectation that every man would do his duty was either never expressed, or, if it was, was forgotten by Admiral Robinson, who remembered the rest of the scene with the utmost vividness. We should be very glad to know what the rights of the story are, and whether the famous signal was really made at the time or invented afterwards, and, if so, who invented it. In criticizing historical events, realism is in its proper place. The only objection to applying the same temper of mind to the representation of the ordinary course of life is, that to do so is to caricature and not to depict mankind. Whether or not a particular signal was made, is a question of fact which admits of being definitely settled, or, at any rate, of being discussed with some definite prospect of a settlement; but a man who asserts that all Englishmen are worshippers of rank, or that all Government appointments are jobbed is substituting a cynical for a good humoured assertion, neither of them being capable of proof.

As we have said, the most remarkable part of Admiral Robinson's book is that in which he goes off into theology. He is constantly wandering into discussions more or less connected with that subject, and certainly the way in which he and his friends appear to have conversed about it is well worthy of the attention of all whom it may concern, especially the clergy. No one can mix much with any class of society in the present day without seeing that the interest which theological questions possess for all classes of people and particularly for those who have had any advantages in the way of education, is extraordinarily great; nor is it less certain that, whenever a favourable occasion arises, we shall find ourselves embarked upon controversies of no common depth and importance. Admiral Robinson states, "Our popular theology is a poor, sordid, unworthy principle, not fit for a gentleman nor for an honest man." The importance of this remark consists in the fact that it is made by a very commonplace person. The manner in which the Admiral theologizes is not, to us at least, very convincing. Wishing to prove the pre-existence of the human soul, he brings out the following strange mixture of law and gospel, with which we must conclude: "Known of God are all his works from the foundation of the world; and, if known and seen, they may have existed. De apparentibus et existentibus eadem est ratio."

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

XX.

IN a former letter I noticed some of the forests in these Provinces, and how the timber was exhausted in [illegible] of them. I intend in this letter briefly to refer—first to the present state of the forests; secondly, the uses for which the timber is required; and thirdly, the measures for ensuring a continuance of supply for the future. Firstly, then in regard to the present state and uses of the forests. Here, as elsewhere, the prince of trees is the teak. It is provided by nature in most parts of these provinces; and its forests have yielded first-rate logs in vast numbers. Captain Pearson supposes that within the last century a million of such logs must have been provided, but no conjecture can be hazarded as to the enormous number of undersized logs recklessly taken. This timber is prized by the people in these parts to a degree that would not easily be imagined. It is durable throughout ages; it combines lightness with strength; it is proof against destructive insects and dry rot above ground, it never rots under ground; it floats perfectly and can be conveyed by mountain torrents from the place of its growth to the place of its consumption; it does not require long seasoning; it neither warps nor cracks, not even in the alterations of humid exhalations and burning winds; it can be easily sawn, it possesses a marvellous fitness for carving, even of the most refined and elaborate kind. At certain seasons it displays an external splendour and glory equal to its intrinsic merits. In the eyes of the forester and the dealer, all the virtues of which timber is capable are united in the teak. It is sought for by all classes, from the Prince in his palace in the plains, to the Gond who builds huts in the Hills. Now-a-days, however, teak logs of large girth are scarce everywhere, and in many districts unobtainable. A few [illegible] occasionally obtained [illegible] In one fo[illegible] trees in an[illegible] is at[illegible]

[illegible]d, full of resin, and difficult to be sawn, and if sawn before having been well seasoned it is apt to split and to warp. Under all circumstances it is heavy and, therefore, expensive in transit. Still it is, on the whole, a valuable wood, and at this time it constitutes the only supply of first rate timber which we have to fall back upon. It may hereafter be used for railway sleepers, but owing to the long time required for seasoning, this resource cannot come into play for the next ten years, though when I was in Oudh after the mutiny I cut upwards of 20,000 sleepers from sal timber for the railway people, to be delivered at Cawnpore, and these sleepers were used without being seasoned, but then they were obtained at a much cheaper rate than they ever could be in these provinces.

Next in importance is the tree called saj, (*Pentaptera Tomentosa Terminalia*), for as the teak timber is exhausted, and the sal timber not yet fit for use, it happens that the saj timber is that which is chiefly used for public works in these provinces. The saj forests have no marked limits of their own, they are to be found more or less all over the hills and valleys of these provinces; but they are found in the greatest abundance along the southern face of the Sautpoora Hills, north of Nagpore, from the valley of the Wurda on the west to the Lanjee Hills near the frontier of Chutteesghur on the east. The peculiar advantage of the saj is that it is the *only* tree which grows everywhere: it has much the same merits and demerits as the sal, but is inferior to that tree as being coarse ingrain, less capable of bearing exposure to the weather, and less secure against rotting under ground. But if protected from damp it is a good and serviceable wood, especially for the interior of buildings. On the other hand, it has one advantage over the sal, as being less full of sap, and, therefore, requiring less time to season. The wood can be seasoned in three or four years, and, therefore, comes speedily into use. It is largely used, and supplies most of the sleepers and fencing posts on the line of railways in these provinces. Within the last three years about a quarter of a million of saj trees have been felled in the forests of the Sautpoora Range for those purposes.

Almost equal to the saj in importance is the kindred *kowa* (Terminatia arjunta.) It is found in almost all of the districts of these provinces, especially on the banks of hills, streams, and great rivers. In outward appearance it is the most picturesque of all the timber trees in these parts, its bark is silvery white, its leaves are grey and sombre like the foliage of the olive, its trunk is massive, its branches are wide-spreading and pendant. Whether standing majestically alongside the blue reaches of the Nerbudda near Mundla, or overshadowing the Towah river near Baitool, or fringing the Denwa river site beneath the sandstone precipices of the Punchmanee Hills, or [illegible] with rich masses the steep banks [illegible] Mahanuddy, the kowa [illegible] cannot fail to impress itself on the memory of the spectator. Its wood has most of the merits and demerits of the saj, in one respect perhaps it is inferior, as being even still harder. It has been used but little as yet for railway purposes, but no doubt as the saj becomes comparatively exhausted the kowa will come into play.

There are two kindred trees growing more or less every where, and especially towards the western portions of the Sautpoora Range, namely, the hurdoo and the kem [illegible] and *Nandea partifolia.*) Their timber is light, easily worked, and tolerably durable; but has not the strength of the timbers previously described. The natives use the wood for making combs and frames to looking-glasses. I made use of the wood for picture frames, and found it very durable, taking a good polish: the wood is of a yellow colour. The other useful woods in these provinces are:—Beejee sal, dhaora, lendya, tendoo, ebony, rohnee, tinsa, and rounjee—strange there is no sissum as in the Oudh forests, from which the gun carriages are made at Futtehghur. There is a magnificent bamboo jungle near the point where the Wyngunga debouches from the Sautpoora Range, and also in the Lanjee Hills. The common useful babool tree is met with every where; none of the above woods are fit for any public works, but the natives use them for building purposes, furniture, and making their hackeries or carts.

Such being the present condition and uses of the forests, I will refer to Captain Pearson's arrangements as sanctioned by Mr. Temple for preserving them. It was at first proposed to place restrictions upon nearly all the trees that I have mentioned above, but it was found that such a measure, if enforced, would distress the people and even raise discontent. It was, therefore, decided to leave free from restriction of any kind all trees save the teak, [illegible] kowa

constitute a real difficulty. The only check upon their becoming masters of the forests is the presence of the hill tribes—so that, to prohibit Dhuga cultivation is out of the question at present. But, as Mr. Temple says, "It is possible to keep the culture within certain limits,—to prevent new ground being taken up by it and to restrict it to those spots where it has previously existed. In this manner further damage can be prevented, and it is to *this* object alone our present efforts are directed."

The further prospects of timber may be thus summed up. At present the great drain is from the saj forests for sleepers and public works: these trees are fast being used up; but their entire exhaustion will not be permitted, as enough will be left for reproduction. After the saj the stress will fall upon the kowa forests, which will be made use of under similar restrictions. After a lapse of ten years the sal reserve forests can be used: the teak forests will not be of use till after the lapse of a lengthened period. It has devolved on the Forest Department now to repair the thoughtlessness and extravagance of the past generation, and to preserve forests of which the coming generation may reap the benefit. Such then are the timber resources of these provinces, and it is feared that these resources will not suffice for the permanent supply of sleepers to our railways.

My idea of the duties of a newspaper correspondent are these; to give a plain unprejudiced account of the events occurring around him with such honest remarks upon them as may occur to him, and to try and pick out those subjects that the majority of readers will take an interest in. Should he happen to be misinformed or give a wrong statement of facts, it is then the duty of any other public writer, who may be better informed, to set him and the public right; not to ascribe to him ill-natured motives that never existed, or to try to prove the mistake was purposely made, without there are good grounds for such an assumption. Pardon me then for correcting the statement made by your Central India correspondent in his letter dated the 13th June, which appeared in your issue of Tuesday the 21st idem. In the second paragraph your correspondent, in noticing Mr. Dugsdale's appointment as Superintendent of the Judicial Commissioner's Office in these provinces, states, "The general impression would appear to be that he has reduced all the clerks in his office, from the Superintendent downwards, merely to bring in an Extra Assistant Commissioner whom he knew at Saugor, and who had recently been himself reduced from the rank of Assistant Commissioner to that already stated." This paragraph is all false—Mr. Dugsdale never has been an Assistant Commissioner, he was second master in the Saugor school last year, and was from thence appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner, which rank he still holds. As your correspondent's statement is likely to do Mr. Dugsdale an injury I hope he will be more careful in penning any remarks or strictures he may pass on officers unjustly, and it also lays you open to having your columns taken up with mere "gup" which I am sure you are very far from wishing.

FOREST RANGER.

AT the half yearly meeting of the Shareholders of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, held in London on the [illegible] ultimo, the Chairman stated that it [illegible] arranged by the [illegible] Viceroy of Egypt that from October next the charge for the transit of first class passengers through Egypt should be 4*l*. 10*s*. instead of 7*l*. The Chairman also expressed a hope that "arrangements would soon be made to secure steady European guards for trains—a matter of great importance to passengers generally, and especially to ladies. The Viceroy showed every disposition to meet the wishes of the Directors. He then spoke of the good feeling which existed between the Peninsular and Oriental Company and the French Company. In reply to a question, The Chairman said notice of the intended reduction of passenger money had been given to the French Company, who would no doubt make a similar change. A Shareholder said he had observed that nearly all the accidents arose from the coasts being skirted by the captains too closely, and expressed a hope that a check would be put to that practice. After some discussion the report was adopted, and a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half year having been declared, the proceedings terminated in the usual manner."

THE Madras *Athenæum* has been given to understand that the introduction of one uniform standard of weights and measures throughout India, is at present under the consideration of the Government of India, and will soon be brought into operation.

IT is rumoured (we learn from the same paper) "that the Rajah of Mysore has requested from the Commissioner a lakh of Rupees to meet the expenses of the approaching races. It is thought

up to a preconceived notion of [illegible] most imposing in the ranks, thus s[illegible] numbers to appearance, when it is ve[illegible] that it is not the biggest man whose e[illegible] of bodily fatigue under the knaps[illegible] march or at work in the trenches is [illegible] Recruits may frequently be raised [illegible] quarters of a regiment by sending th[illegible] drums and fifes to parade the town on m[illegible] and fair days. There is another mode [illegible] recruits which in former days was att[illegible] much success, and which His Royal [illegible] would like to see reverted to, and t[illegible] officers on leave of absence at their hom[illegible] exert themselves to obtain recruits for [illegible] regiments. Should an officer by mea[illegible] sonal local interest succeed in raising [illegible] recruits, His Royal Highness would [illegible] their being posted to his own compan[illegible] he desire it."

THE IONIAN ISLAND.

(*Communicated.*)

THE last Europe mail brought us th[illegible] address of the Ionians to the Englis[illegible] about to leave those classic shores, m[illegible] ever, where the British bayonet hel[illegible] the teeth of civil law and constitution[illegible] for upwards of fifty years.

Freedom of expression or a free pr[illegible] our enlightened military occupation were [illegible] allowed in this republic, nor were the [illegible] deputations sent to England to lay the [illegible] of this people before a nation proverbi[illegible] love of liberty successful in obtaining [illegible] It is consequently not wonderful that [illegible] ebullitions of temper were exhibited [illegible] suffering from the despotism of mili[illegible]tinets.

To show that the terms applied to [illegible] the conduct of men to whom the adm[illegible] of law and order over a civilized [illegible] entrusted are not too harsh, it will [illegible] to afford a few instances of the uncon[illegible]stitu[illegible] proceedings of the Governors, or [illegible]dents the Lord High Commissioner, so [illegible] back 1840, when the islanders first co[illegible]nced think that freedom was not [illegible] with the British protectorate.

To enable the reader fully to appre[illegible] the position of the Ionians, he must bear i[illegible]nd that England was merely entrusted, after [illegible]ing out the French garrison in 1813, with a[illegible]ectional occupation, for which a yearly subsi[illegible]£35,000 was paid from the revenues of the U[illegible] States of the seven Ionian Islands. Cons[illegible]on and laws alike were Napoleonic—not [illegible]d from nor ever interfered with by the Br[illegible] Parliament—and with which we had the[illegible] nothing whatever to do. Our province was [illegible]y to repel foreign invasion, not to interf[illegible]th the civil rights and commerce of those [illegible]ls; and however harsh the sway exercised [illegible] Colonel Napier in the island of Cephaloni[illegible] people did not complain for he really mad[illegible] attempt to trample down or abrogate th[illegible]erties; but towards 1840 the Cephalonians [illegible]e misfortune to receive as their Residen[illegible]ilitary martinet of the first water, Colonel [illegible]am Sutherland, then commanding Her Ma[illegible]th Fusiliers. The Lord High Commissi[illegible]p was generally conferred on some ministe[illegible]ourite, and until the appointment of Mr. S[illegible]ackenzie, his predecessors with the excep[illegible] Lord Nugent, whom the American writer Willis very amusingly depicts in his "[illegible]lings," were general officers of the Brit[illegible]h, who preferred increasing the e[illegible] the senior military officer stationed at [illegible] of the subordinate islands, to [illegible]oking them for persons qualified to render our [illegible]nce tolerable. Imagine a Captain of [illegible] H. M. Regiments and Resident sum[illegible] the Collector of Customs to attend at t[illegible]idency at noon, just as he would send for a [illegible]rjeant. The irritation this worthy son of [illegible] subjected to by the Civilian [illegible] hat he would drop over in the co[illegible] of the[illegible] may be inferred from the fac[illegible] that [illegible]n was driven home on sick leave by an [illegible] bile.

It was under Colonel Sutherla[illegible] that the inhabitants of Cephalonia first [illegible]up to oppose Governmental interferen[illegible] their elections: first, the election of [illegible]e President of the Senate; and secon[illegible]y, [illegible]ing a Bishop thrust upon them, who [illegible]ained the suffrages of the clergy.

When the electors of Cephalonia [illegible]ed as the law gave them the right to, th[illegible]ce at the hustings of the candidate put fo[illegible] the Lord High Commissioner, Signore [illegible] and two other extensive landed prop[illegible] were seized, manacled and cast into pri[illegible]d on the arrival of a frigate she was l[illegible]den to overawe the people; these gentlemen [illegible]arched in fetters between constables, th[illegible]reets of sympathizing admirers, to be e[illegible] for months on desolate and bleak [illegible]ody of which abound about these islands [illegible]nu[illegible] [illegible] friends being [illegible]ed against. An appeal to the Brit[illegible] it is true, resulted in their tardy r[illegible] redress whatever for the indignit[illegible] they had been subjected followed.

Colonel Sutherland's notions of [illegible] not permit his proceedings a[illegible]d pe[illegible] rest here; Government servants who [illegible] whose personal income secured th[illegible] the objectionable election were dism[illegible] vice. Letters of suspected persons [illegible] at the Residency, and the police [illegible] intendence of a retired mili[illegible]

Do.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMA[illegible] (LIMITED.)

NOTES OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COMPANY AND GOVERNMENT

1. The Reclamation Company undertake to reclaim for Government such portions of the space within the limits of Back Bay defined in Clause 2, as shall be pointed out by Government prior to the commencement of the work. The amount not to exceed 300 acres, and to be handed over at the terms hereinafter stated.

2. In consideration thereof, and on fulfilment of the engagement hereinafter stated, Government will grant the Company the right to reclaim and hold in perpetuity 1,200 acres of reclaimable land within the limits of Back Bay, provided this space does not include any portions which may have already been ceded to others, or which Government may require to reserve for Harbour Defences, Fortifications, or other Imperial purposes. The Company to prepare a plan within the next six months, showing the limits of their proposed reclamation, on which Government shall within six months mark the portions to be reserved as above.

3. The Company shall have no rights to reclaim (without some further special concession) any portion of the foreshore beyond the limits shown in that plan; but should the Company construct any wharves, they shall have the ordinary wharfage rights over them.

4. The Company shall, before commencing their works, submit to Government their proposed plan of proceeding, and from time to time report any change therein rendered necessary to ensure the work being conducted without injury to the public health by any unfilled or undrained hollows, and for the general prevention of all nuisance.

5. It is agreed that the land required for the line of Railway and passenger station (say twenty acres) shall be the first portion reclaimed; and next a portion (say thirty acres) of that required for the terminus, and that the fifty acres above-named be handed over to Government within eighteen months of receipt of the land to be handed over to the Company under Clause 17 of this Agreement.

6. That the Company subsequently hand over to Government at the rate of fifty acres for each year, and that until land shall have been handed over at that rate, the Company shall not be entitled to reclaim any land for themselves.

7. It is further agreed, that if the Company do not carry out their engagements as hereinafter set forth, or if they do not appear to Government to [illegible]ceeding in their work with [illegible]

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tofore passed between the parties, to any rights, powers, or advantages, relating to the undertaking but not provided for by this Agreement, then, at the instance of either party, reference may be made to the said correspondence for the purpose of explaining such ambiguity, [illegible] any alleged omission; and anything which, upon the true construction of the correspondence, may be deemed to have been concluded and agreed on between the parties, provided the same is not negatived by anything contained in this Agreement, shall, until a formal contract is entered into by the parties, be taken to form part of this Agreement.

INSOLVENT COURT.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER MR. JUSTICE HOARE.
Monday, 4th July 1864.

In re Mahomed Ebrahim bin Fuzloodeen Nowrungay.
Mr. Marriott for the opposing creditor.
Mr. Bayley for insolvent.

This case was adjourned from the 20th of June; on that occasion Mr. Marriott opposed on the grounds of concealment of property, and no books having been deposited with the Court the case was then adjourned for the insolvent to amend his Schedule, and to insert any other creditors if he chose to do so, objection also being taken to the manner in which the Schedule was made out, the insolvent had made mistatements inasmuch as he had entered as property belonging to himself, property which had been sold by the person to whom it was mortgaged, he had also neglected to make corresponding alterations in the Creditors' account; the arguments occupied a considerable time on the former hearings, and had been adjourned until this day, with the question of costs reserved. The insolvent had filed an amended General Balance Sheet altogether, and the grounds he was now opposed upon were firstly, omitting entries which should have been made in his Schedule; secondly, misstatements, as an instance of which he had stated that he was only entitled to one-third of some property, which property, the learned Advocate was prepared to prove, was entirely belonging to insolvent. He had also concealed property, had removed household furniture, had given no account of a number of buffaloes and cows belonging to him. In his first Schedule he had omitted entering a sum of money received for the sale of some property. He has entered it in his amended schedule and it being a sum of [illegible], a sum not likely to slip from the memory, there could only be fraud in omitting it from the Schedule. The learned counsel also begged to call the attention of the Court to the alterations in several items in the Schedule, for instance Rs. 1,800 for repairs to property, tile turning &c. is entered in the first Schedule, in the amended Balance Sheet Rs. 16,320, for defending an action, Rs. 20,269 altered to Rs. 16,417 in the second sheet, and in the last Rs. 13,306. Rs. 2,000 for interest, entered in the first sheet does not appear in the amended one, and Mr. Marriott submitted that all these entries and alterations could not have been effected without the aid of books or some memoranda of accounts, which books or accounts insolvent had suppressed, and denied the existence of Mr. Bayley said that his learned friend had no *locus standi* for his opposition, the amount for which the opposition had been raised, had been paid into Court since 1862 pending an action now going on in the Court of Pleas, he therefore submitted that his learned friend could not constitute himself a creditor. Mr. Marriot said that Mr. Bayley had acquiessed in the ground of opposition at the former hearing, and it was now too late to object. His Lordship said if it was the case that the money for which Mr. Marriott opposed was really paid into Court, he could not see why the opposition should continue. Mr. Marriott said he found by referring to the order of the Master in Equity that although the sum had been paid into Court, interest upon the amount was to be allowed, which interest added to the sum in question still constituted them creditors and gave him the right of proceeding with the opposition. His Lordship, said that under those circumstances the case must go on.

Witnesses were then called, the first one was to prove the possession of the property, the second was the Collector of Assessments, the third the cartman who removed the furniture from Mahim to Tannah. Witnesses were also called to prove they had kept accounts for the insolvent. The case was adjourned at five o'clock, having occupied nearly the whole of the day.

A large number of discharge and rules *nisi* were granted, and the Court rose at 5-30 P. M.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE HORE.)

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Sharuckha bin Hormusdear vs. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

Messrs. Bayley and White, instructed by Messrs Macfarlane and Green, for the plaintiff. Messrs. Austey and Dunbar, instructed by Messrs Keir and Ramsden, for the defendant.

The plaintiff in this suit was a Persian inhabitant of Bombay having arrived here in the year 1851 from Persia with letters of introduction to the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the father of the defendant, as well as to the defendant himself. The defendant in the year 1853 edited a work called *Rahe Parsi*, or guide to the religions, being a translation from various works in Zend, Pehlvi, Arabic, Persian, English, Latin, and Sanscrit, and as the plaintiff was conversant with several of these languages he assisted the defendant in the compilation of the [illegible] 1856 the plaintiff [illegible]

are fast losing that confidence in the Railway Company which they possessed when under Mr. Cooper's guiding hand. Neither can they expect good servants if they accuse them wrongfully of dishonesty and cheating.

4th May. OBSERVER.

BACK BAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In the distribution of the shares of the "Back Bay Reclamation" the Promoters have forgotten the man whose genius originated and developed the scheme which is fraught with so many advantages to this city, and which gives the Promoters a power and consideration they have achieved only through the mind of Robert Fairbairn.

There may be a thousand and one reasons for this forgetfulness, the most cogent of which is, the Promoters can do just as they please. But I put it to the public whether it would not have been both graceful and honourable to the Promoters to include the name of Mr. Fairbairn in the list of lucky shareholders.

It is not too late yet. Four hundred shares are to be sold on Wednesday. Is there a man in Bombay, Briton or Parsee, who would not heartily say Amen to the proposition—Remember Fairbairn?

I am not a shareholder in the Reclamation Company, and I do not know Mr. Fairbairn, but I hear he is *not* "rolling in riches," hence my proposition. I would like to see Bombay doing the "correct thing" in this matter, and I have so great a respect for Gavin Steel as a high principled British merchant, that I would be sorry to find the "ring of the metal" taken out of him.

Bombay, 4th July. B.

HARD LINES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—There has been a great deal of grumbling lately among the non-commissioned officers on the Staff and in the different Departments of this Presidency, and after all what good does it answer to make public their complaints? No one appears to care a straw for them. Men are taken from their regiments to fill situations elsewhere, thinking poor fools they are bettering their condition until they find out when too late that they are in danger of starvation. It is a pity they do not make it their business to enquire more particularly into their future before they leave their regiments, and not rush into a half-civil half-military life, leaving a comfortable little home in their regiments or troops. One of the greatest [illegible] of is in the Police Department of Bombay, where the Government has cut the compensation for clothing, and now the European constables have to wear a uniform, and not only wear it but pay for it. Whoever heard of a soldier dressing himself at his own expense? Surely if men in other Departments complain those in the Police have reason for doing so. I can scarcely believe it is done with the knowledge of the Commander-in-Chief, for the men of the British army to have first their clothing compensation stopped, and then be obliged to pay for a uniform out of their pittance. Some of the constables only draw about Rs. 95 per month, and have a large family to support out of that. If a uniform must be worn it is hard to make the men pay for it; the work was always done well without it, and I fancy the Bombay Police were second to none when Mr. Forjett was here; and they run sufficient risk at fires to their clothes and boots without having an additional cost put upon their pockets. In London the policemen at fires, instead of hauling about cotton bales and other coolie performances with the chance of ruining their clothes and none of remuneration, are stationed to protect the property and keep off the crowd. Trusting you will insert my little growl,

ONE OF THEM.

THE CAPITAL OF INDIA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The enquiry into the subject of the removal of the seat of the Supreme Government still goes on. All ordinary men are convinced that Calcutta is unsuitable in point of climate, position, commerce and general importance, and that year by year it is losing more and more in these respects; but there are a few extraordinary men who "do not see it." These are traditional men, who believe that what is, is best; men who dislike change, who soon become weary of following out a new idea and are glad to relapse into thoughtlessness. Progress and improvement are to them words of trouble and anxiety. Then there are others who cling to formed associations and who anticipate no advantage from change. There is another class with strong convictions that no part of India can equal Calcutta, that Calcutta without India would be something, but India without Calcutta would be nothing. There is a last class with unchangeable feelings against the removal arising from the knowledge of certain pecuniary loss.

There is a settled belief in all thinking minds of the desirability of removing the seat of the Supreme Government to this Presidency, and that such a transfer is not far distant may be easily discerned. It was this perception that led our capitalists to invest large sums of money in lands and houses in Poona last season, and there can be no doubt the investment will yet be highly profitable. If the Supreme Government must be moved, there can be no question that Poona offers the greatest advantages in point of climate and position over any other part of India. The hitches that were supposed to be in the way of removal have been cut away, and we may soon expect Poona dubbed the Capital of India. Mahableshwur, Panchgunny, Mauder Deo, must all rise in importance, and property in these places must become of increasing value. Schools, farms, villas would spring up everywhere, and the benefits of a hill climate would be more forced upon the notice of our monied men. The rush to secure property would be great, and those [illegible] would do well to look to the matter before [illegible] a villainous height, assured that [illegible] ke the present.

C.

[illegible]. HUNT, MONNET & CO.

[illegible] Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

[illegible] make a few corrections regarding a [illegible] in the *Poona Observer* of the [illegible] the affairs of the late firm of Hunt, [illegible]

[illegible] at Poona was obtained by a certain [illegible] creditors. It was done without [illegible]

Wanted for His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore's English School at Trevandrum a Law Teacher.—Salary Rupees (100) one hundred per mensem, with the prospect of an increase of Rupees (50) fifty at the end of the fifth year from the date of employment.

2. Applications will be received by the undersigned from such Candidates only as hold the degree of Bachelor of Laws or have passed the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination prescribed by the Madras Government for the post of District Moonsiff.

3. Applications should be accompanied with copies of Testimonials and should be sent in on or before the 1st July next.

E. B. POWELL.

Madras, 17th June 1864.

We could not, indeed, help smiling when we at first read the foregoing advertisement which has been appearing of late in the Madras Papers. Just fancy the idea of offering the paltry sum of Rs. one hundred per mensem, with the prospect of an increase of Rs. Fifty at the end of the fifth year from the date of employment for the services of a Bachelor of Laws or of such a one as has passed for the grade of Moonsiff! Either the worth of a B. L. must be held at a very low figure at Trevandrum or the good folks down the South consider the market is overstocked with these B. L.'s. We have little or no doubt that in a few years hence B. L.'s will be as plentiful as blackberries, but as affairs now stand we do not think any B. L. with a spark fame of am bition in him will accept the magnificent offer of the Travancore Government, made through the Director of Public Instruction of the Madras Presidency. And as for expecting that a passed Moonsiff would come forward for the appointment, when he has a fair chance of obtaining even a third class Moonsiffship in the British Service or of practising in the Civil Courts, the less thought of the better. We believe the Travancore Sircar has already B. L. in its Service and it would be well if arrangements could be made for him to teach Law at stated hours in His Highness the Rajah's School for which extraneous work he should, of course, be allowed something in addition to his present stipend.—*Id.*

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

(From the Englishman, June 27.)

THE *Times of India* is all for the ryot of India and the "poor black fellow." The policy which has secured a handsome subscription at Bombay, and the magnificent sum of Rs. 1,000 from the British Indian Association located in Calcutta, is not to be hastily abandoned. Every letter in *MacMillan's Magazine* by Trevelyan the younger, is ransacked for passages abusive of the English in India, or which blazon the tyranny under which the ryot of Bengal is supposed to suffer. The last number received of the *Times of India* contains carefully selected specimens from *MacMillan* which we cannot but think are ridiculous exaggerations. The Competition-wallah relates how at the races at Sonepoor, a crowd of warm shopkeepers, well dressed citizens, and men of rank and distinction were horsewhipped by a brutal Indigo Planter whom he could name. There were several civilians present who only said amongst themselves "it is a great shame,"—and nothing more. Surely amongst these civilians there must have been a Magistrate, and they were all Justices of the Peace; would no one under such circumstances arrest the progress of this brutal planter who was thus committing a gross assault on a number of quiet well behaved citizens? As the story is told, we think it reflects more on the disgraceful conduct of those who stood by looking on, than on the violent planter with the horsewhip. We should like to hear more of this story from the people who must know what the real facts are, and how such a strange transaction occurred, for whatever the *Times of India* may think, such occurrences are exceedingly rare. But the main attack is reserved for the Kishnaghur outbreak and the assault on the Indigo planter's servants while proceeding about their lawful affairs. The *Times* gives a garbled account of the transaction—garbled by himself from the papers made public in a manner that no special pleader would venture to palm off upon a court obliged to listen to his tale. The mode in which the Editor makes that story tally with his plan may be creditable to his ingenuity, but it is one that ignores truth and justice. This may please the class of men who support the *Times* at Bombay, but all good men, all lovers of truth, let their opinions be what they may, must scorn. Many may think the ryot of Bengal should be considered the actual proprietor of the land, not subject to have his rent raised. Many may think the Indigo planter a hard landlord because he insists on raising the rent on those tenants who refuse to accept his terms of cultivating a proportion of his holding in Indigo; many may even think that the landlord is usurping powers not given to him by Lord Cornwallis' settlement, and some may think Lord Cornwallis committed an error and a great injustice by passing the perpetual settlement regulation. But whilst holding these various opinions no one would desire to support them by deliberately falsifying the facts of special cases as the *Times of India* has now done. The story of the Kameeree affray and murder as related by the *Times* no more resembles the true state of the case than the narrative of an Australian convict approaching the truth as to the cause of his [illegible]

disqualifications, every man has a moral right to give a vote. Nothing is more advanced than this, because it lays on the opponents of an extension of the franchise the burden of proof that the claimants are disqualified. I added, as you may remember, that I should be the last person to desire that the working-classes should acquire an overwhelming preponderance, and this should please you as champion of the 'lower middles.'

"I hope and believe, my dear Mr. Bright, that you will lay aside your dislike of the real working man, and that, under my auspices, you will soon be called to tinker and reform the British Constitution.—I remain, yours faithfully, "W. E. GLADSTONE."

A PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF RECENT MILITARY EVENTS IN DENMARK.

(From the Spectator.)

IN the beginning of March it was commonly thought that the fall of Dybbol was on the point of taking place. The Prussians had dallied nearly a month before the Danish lines, but for the sake of their good name as soldiers, they were bound to carry the position, and in the face of negotiations it was hardly imagined that they would run what seemed to be the danger of anticipation by an armistice. Their guns were still labouring in the mud between Flensborg and Broager, their ammunition was still passing through Hamburg, and it was supposed that an attempt at a *coup de main* would soon throw some light upon their millitary qualities. A crisis in the war seemed to be at hand, and the moment was therefore chosen by a friend of mine and myself for a visit to the Danish camp long as the time of which we were masters would cover. We fixed upon the Danish side, partly because our feelings inclined us thitherwards, but partly, too, because our sympathies and our reasonable judgment upon the merits of the quarrel were clouded by the doubts, not then uncommon in England, as to whether the Danish army had shown such tenacity as might be looked for from men whose words had been so determined, and by those doubts which still prevail as to whether such injustice had been committed in Schleswig as to give plausible excuse for German aggression. We knew what accusations were brought against the Danes, we felt how hard it would be under actual circumstances to gather truthful information on the spot, and it appeared to us that while our doubts upon one subject would certainly be cleared by personal intercourse, in that way also could we best learn how far those accusations of injustice were deserved. Where passionate dislike exists so-called facts are perverted or invented, but the unwitting evidence of character is not liable to falsification; and as, all Danish tongues being silent in Slesvig, one could but choose whether to hear the utterances of hate in Sundeved or in Als, it was better to reject as valueless all assertions whatever, and mixing with the people to judge of whose conduct we wished to trust to observation alone. This we did, and in doing so received impressions which to our minds were not insignificant, and which perhaps, as at least genuine, it may be worth while to record.

It was early in March that we left England, but from one cause and another so many delays took place that it was only on the 20th, three days after the bombardment had begun, that we steamed into Horup Hav. Till the range of the Prussian guns was discovered by the evil experience of the 17th, it had been assumed that the port of Sonderborg was beyond their reach, and the transports and provision ships of the army had sailed in before the very face of the enemy's batteries; but the first shell which dropped in the streets of the town was eloquent of necessity for a new anchorage, and the steep-banked shore of Horup had to be cut down in haste, jetties had to be run out, and the country had to be seamed with fresh lines of communication. For a time the stress was grievous, and the moment of our coming was that of its extremest point. The vessels imprisoned by a gale in Sonderborg till that morning had just come round, and in the disorder of their first arrival huddled near the jetties in clusters almost too thick to be pierced. Far up upon the shore itself piles of goods were mingled in utter confusion with a mass of straining horses and swearing men, and carts stuck hopelessly in deep slimy mud. Through a wide belt the scene was like that which Balaclava must have shown in the early days of the Crimean campaign, but presently, when the infantry and artillery had been disgorged upon newly formed alleys, and when the roads began to part, a sparser traffic occupied each, and the eye could wander to the essential features of the country. A little way farther and they hardly seemed to be blurred by the presence of war; a few more ruts in the road attested a more frequent passage of carts, and that was all. The elements of the scenery are simple in Als, but they can please even under the disadvantage of chilly winter skies; and in the time of grass and corn an undulating landscape scored with bushy hedges and closed by woods of tall-grown beech, may well be even beautiful, especially on the coast, where the trees dip their branches in the water and narrow seas wind among the islands. In March, when nothing breaks the large expanse of brown and grey, and snow is still lying in the shade of every furrow, there may be a certain inhospitality of general aspect; but even then, however bleak the fields, there is an air of cheeriness about all the thickly sprinkled houses. The farm steadings huge with their great cow-stables built round three sides of a yard vast according to our ideas, and clean to a degree which our farmyards never imitate, [illegible] of wealth, and near at hand [illegible]

commencement unwilling to fight for existence they must be ripe for absorption, and their national feeling must be as weak as their invaders love to affirm. But if the so-called town mob is really the mouthpiece of by far the larger number of its compatriots its opinion has the weight which belongs to the thought of a nation, and if the nation enjoys an average of material comfort and leisure so great as that of which I have spoken, its thought has a weight greater than that which comes of numbers—it has the weight which comes of probability that reason and not ignorant impulse gave it birth. To call, however, even the rioters who gathered before the palace of Christiansborg a mob would certainly lead to misapprehension. They were a crowd formed chiefly of small tradesmen and of respectable middle-class people. It was a crowd which, I believe, fully represented the general feelings of Copenhagen, and though in the city alone did the foolish distrust of the King prevail, and in so far as this was uttered the voice of the crowd spoke other thoughts than those of the nation, yet in so far as it demanded that the war should be continued to the last there is little room to doubt that it only spoke the will of the country at large. No signs of dissent from the interpretation of that will by the capital have made themselves manifest; those districts of Schleswig where the German troops were not in actual occupation have returned members to the Rigsraad; Jutland, far beyond the reach of intimidation, is as obstinate as the capital; and among the Danish ranks no murmurs have swelled from the lips of men said to have been torn in mature age from their families to fight the battles of a blind and selfish democracy. That the slander which attributed persistence in the war to Copenhagen alone, and denied to its people the spirit to fight in person should have obtained even moderate credit is unfortunate for the Danes; but charity will hope that the Germans esteem it still more unfortunate for themselves that it has been their part to propagate such a slander assiduously. In 1851 the enthusiasm and devotion of the whole Germanic race could only send 500 men to replace 3,000 conscribed Holsteiners and Slesvigers destroyed in the cardinal rout of Idstedt; in 1861, one day at Overso lost to the selfish and cowardly democracy of Copenhagen 600 out of the one regiment which the population of the capital is adequate to supply.

It was morning when we drove into Sonderborg. The kindness of the staff provided us with a billet at once, no long time was necessary to arrange the scanty contents of our knapsacks, and the larger part of the day was before us in which to gain a knowledge of the Dybbol position visible already in nearly its whole length. The last vapours of the bad weather which had so long tried the endurance of the troops were clearing away that day, and as we crossed the outgoing bridge over the Sund the sun burst out finally over town and land and sea. Very beautiful was Sonderborg then, curling with even bend round the narrow water, its red-roofed houses mingled with their orchards upon the hill side, and its ancient Slot, long degraded to a barrack, emphasing by its huge square mass the point where the town reaches out to meet the open sea. Very beautiful no longer, for German sympathisers have demonstrated their love for Slesvig by levelling a Slesvig town, and years must pass before a place without trade, without any particular reason for its being, can recover from the fall of half its houses. Yet if Europe has failed to appreciate the loving kindness of Father Wrangel, it has only succeeded in convicting itself of harsh injustice. He but tried to conciliate the goodwill of new subjects for his master by means the promise of which he once used so successfully to charm disaffection from the breasts of the people of Berlin, and an emulation which spurred him to imitate Overso at Dybbol might well urge him on the banks of the Sund to a nobler imitation of the great [illegible] of his allies at Prague and at Venice. Wandering on by the hill side, we passed by a small group of tents, for the reserves of each night were not all housed; then by a farm-house burnt by German shells, where a pig, the only living thing, picked his way among the still smoking ruins and grunted gluttony round a corn-rick; then by hedges, in the ditches behind which soldiers were lying for shelter, and where couched in straw they had passed so many nights of snow and rain. The officer in command, rising out of his lair, came like a thorough Dane across the fild to meet us, not to warn or to order back, but with a pleasant smile to say that we must, he thought, have missed our road, and that the fun was going on further downwards. His courtesy extended to coming as far as his duty would allow him to put us upon the track for No. 2. Presently came a bared space of some 200 yards, through which the Danes had strangly enough neglected to make cover for their men in entering the fort, and where in fact no cover was provided for a week later, although No. 2 was the object of more constant attention than any other fort in the whole line. In No. 2 itself was Lieutenant Anker, whose name is so united with its history, who day and night remained there firing, working, directing from the first moment of the siege to the end, save only for the short time when a happily trifling wound compelled his absence, and who at the last after defending his charge far longer than any other fort was held, was seized when with all his men dead or wounded around him he was about to pour one last charge into a column of the enemy. In his pleasant society we first learnt how true is the fire of the Prussian guns, and made out the batteries on the shore of Broagerland. The many shell-holes of [illegible] almost entirely in a space some [illegible] of the fort, the dis[illegible] d blockhouse, were [illegible] Danes rather [illegible]

case, but pitiable in that of a nation which had no highly trained army to compensate by activity for disparity of numbers and of *materiel*, and no reserve of multitude to turn into prudence what to others would be the suggestions of despair. How unequal is the population of Denmark to the work which it has to do England has recognized, but perhaps it scarcely understands to the full how crude is the organization of the diminutive army which that population can afford. At the death of the late King, Frederic VII., 10,000 men in all were under arms, formed soldiers so far as the artillery, the cavalry, and the one regiment of guards were concerned, but in the line regiments little better than militia, and except that the twelve months' training which the Danish system provides was to them a thing of the present no better than the conscripts of bygone years, to whom recourse was had in the first place for supplement. Yet these few, lessened wofully in numbers by the retreat from the Dannevirke, were the only nucleus which could harden the loose consistence of 30,000, whose memories of drill dated back perhaps six or perhaps ten years into the past, of 10,000 more whose position upon the reserve list proves at once their age, the rustiness of their knowledge, and the tension which has been put upon the strength of Denmark, and lastly, of yet 5,000 more, in years at the other end of the scale, newly recruited and hurried to the front after six weeks' drill. Added gradually at different times up to the 1st of April last these numbers do not, of course, represent the effective force at any one moment, but the total indicates a terrible strain on a population meagre for such results, burdened doubtless since by fresh demands, and yet unconsoled by the reflection that its sacrifices have given it a sound weapon of defence. The mere enumeration of the component parts of the army reveals a necessary inefficiency, and it must be remembered that successive calls would naturally recede in time, so that the men of most recent knowledge would be those who, with the already embodied force, filled the long catalogue of killed and wounded and prisoners in the evil days of February, and bore the cold marches and snowy bivouacs in which still more quickly than in action the numbers of an army shrink and disappear. Even on the 1st April no less than 5,000 sick were in hospital, notwithstanding that the end of the month before must have been in the main the healthiest time which the Danes have spent as yet, the excessive cold having passed away, and the fever which was heard of as prevailing just before the assault took place not having them set in. It is obvious therefore that the brunt of the fight must have fallen in the end to a great degree upon the worst drilled portion of the Danish troops, and however naturally good raw material may be it is not easy to fashion it in the intervals of leisure which can be snatched from the building of huts, the casting-up of batteries, the driving of trenches; the dull routine of waiting to be blown in pieces, and the duller routine of lying in reserve upon the sodden straw of Dybbol Hill. Had there been leisure there was another and a capital deficiency. There were not officers enough to teach the soldiers, nor to manœuvre them properly if they were taught. A company of 180 men was fain to content itself with three, sometimes with four officers, of whom one was sometimes, and two were often, called out from the reserve; that is, they were quasi-civilians who after passing a year in service to qualify for a lieutenancy had withdrawn to other pursuits till war summoned them to use a knowledge which they could never have thoroughly acquired. That her army was so inadequate to the necessities of a war was no doubt in a sense the fault of Denmark, that she should have dwarfed her military expenditure for reasons of economy, that she should have refrained from withdrawing members of any class for long from civil industry, that she should have adopted an army system which, while it certainly prevents any one from resting ignorant altogether of the use of arms, as certainly bars the possession of a well-organized force—all this may convict her of guilt past praying for in the eyes of men whose fetish is success. But to most it will, I think, seem rather to be a merit that being poor she has not pauperized herself, that needing the hands of her children for labour she has left them free to labour, that the Government, trusting perhaps somewhat to the good faith of others, has chosen rather to consult for the happiness of her people than by guarding against a situation contingent on deliberate wrong to induce a gradual atrophy of national strength. For the right policy in a state is marked by its internal condition as much as by its foreign relations, and the lack of preparation which might disgrace England would be an honour to German kinglets.

Right, however, as the Danes hade been in holding to their system, it has been the weight more against them in a balance already borne down by preponderance of numbers and *materiel*. It has produced a clumsiness in handling the men which has resulted in the loss of many more prisoners than would otherwise have been taken, and so has given a pretext for the sneering untruth of the Germans that the Danish soldiers, sick of the war, were anxious to be taken. It has increased a tendency to slowness of action, which whether, as I am afraid it may be, an inherent defect in the Danish military character, or solely the offspring of their imperfect professional education, was painfully evident at Dybbol. Everything they did was too late, or would have been too late if the German had pressed on with more vigour. Forced out of Dybbol village sooner than was expected, they attempted with very partial success to burn it in retiring, and left plentiful cover in the hands of the besiegers before the face of a large part of the works. There, although the whole village was within easy range of the Danish guns, the Germans were suffered to remain unshelled from the 17th March to the [illegible] which time it had become conve-

notable tameness of the whole li[illegible] Als. The good Danes cannot be co[illegible] a multiplicity of dogs,—who, [illegible] very excited in battle,—with [illegible] between whom and their masters there is [illegible] reciprocal love, and which have a feeling [illegible] more than tolerance for all mankind, with [illegible] and sh[illegible] which express their confidence in [illegible] too affectionate a manner—they draw in [illegible] them every animal which consents to be drawn. This particular kind of good nature which is tender to animals may be taken as symptom that the Danes are rich in home virtues, and this judging from the behaviour of the soldiers in camp, I take to be most emphatically the case. The officers were unanimous upon their tractability; punishments were excessively rare, and on the only occasion on which I heard of a theft being committed, itself the sight one of a bit of firewood, the officer in command was the more irritated that up to that time from the beginning of the war no irregularity had occured among his men. From a farmer on whom two hundred were billeted, from another who had more than a hundred, from a third who lodged nearly fifty, and who had once accommodated a hundred, I could hear nothing but praise of the orderliness and good conduct of the troops; not only had there been no case of theft during the whole time that the army had been on the island, but there was no drunkeness nor riot nor even noisiness. For myself, save a cargo of artillery recruits who came to Als in the same boat with us, I saw but one drunken man during all my stay, and I heard only of one or two more; never at any time did I witness the slightest disorder, and never did we experience an approach to personal rudeness. There are few armies, moreover, where two civilians, dressed in a way very strange to the eyes of the soldiers, could wander at all hours of day and night without ever meeting with impertinent curiosity or with insolence. There are few armies where after a day or two they would invariably be met with a friendly nod, and by many who recognized them with a salute. Of course a large number of these men were middle-aged, staid, of respectable class; but many were also of course young, and came out of what in another country would be the wild classes, yet in all alike there was the same quietness of general conduct and the same pleasantness of manners. Nor are they stolid. They have an air of good sense, and they certainly are handy adaptable fellows. The savoury smell of their messes sufficiently proved their powers as cooks, they worked quickly and well in knocking up huts, and what each man did in the fortifications was done neatly and with precision. I believe that education is universal, and certainly the larger number speak German not a few some English. In truth there is a considerable average of natural intelligence in all ranks; the refinement of which I have spoken cannot coexist with stupidity, and in the upper classes the mind is sharpened by cultivation. Knowing the Danes as I do now, not with long acquaintance, but under circumstances which give me a right to an opinion, I feel that I owe them an apology for confessing that I learnt these things almost with astonishment. We had come expecting somewhat an unkempt good nature, we had come with our ears filled with loose German talk about the low type of civilization to be found in Denmark, and it surprised us therefore to find that good nature invariably toned by suavity, and the civilization only to be distinguished from that of Germany by the absence of pedantry and by the presence of freedom.

But that which chiefly won our love for the Danes was their behaviour as soldiers. Going among them day by day we saw their merry good humour, their cheeriness through the long wearing duty of lying to be shot at for twenty-four hours at a time, we saw how they longed for their only chance, a chance with the bayonet, we saw their tenderness for their wounded comrades, their anxiety for their officers, and we experienced how in their thoughtfulness for every one but themselves they would throw their own bodies as a protection before a mere stranger. Reasonable sober-minded men they were too, not fire-eaters wishing to fight for pure fighting's sake, but men who knew what they were fighting for, who had something to lose, who knew what they lost in getting killed; who had sense enough to understand under what conditions they fought, and how sure they were of ruinous defeat in the end, yet none the less steadfastly resolved to fight until that end came, as indeed I am convinced that they did to the full of their opportunities. There was not much done by them in Dybbol at the last; but if I am right in what I believe, and if I have made myself intelligible, it will be felt that it was impossible towards the latter time of the bombardment to have kept men enough in the forts themselves to withstand the sudden rush in force, and the forts once taken the nature of the ground was such that nothing but a massacre could follow. It is pleasant with my high esteem of these men to have been witness to a success, a little one, it is true, and of necessity without results, but large enough to remain a bright spot among memories of a time darkened by the shadow of coming failure.

About half-past three on the morning of the 28th March two columns of Prussians surprised the outposts near the high road and in front of the long breastwork between forts Nos. 8 and 9, and advanced on both points to within a hundred yards of the breastwork itself. There they seem to have remained, not much exposed to artillery fire, and themselves pouring through the darkness into the Danish position a heavy but irregular shower of rifle bullets, which pelted without doing much harm over the inverse slope of Dybbol Hill. They were in this state when at about a quarter-past four we reached the breastwork at the point where it crosses the road. As we looked out into the gloom vibrating with

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on 27 June, 2017

possible that they would be unconcilia[illegible] warmhearted, they could not treat a kindred people with habitual harshness. Honest, they would not use a dominant position, if they had it, for their own profit. Truthful, they can surely not have lived and spoken a continuous lie for twelve years past in Slesvig. Gentlemen they cannot be mean. Enjoying the largest freedom, they have offered an equal freedom to their dependencies. Knowing what has been done by Germans, I inquire whether the like can be said for them. Gentle are they? Let Poland and Italy say. Courteous are they? Every traveller can answer enough. No need to ask of the women who have been insulted in Venice and flogged in Hungary. Warmhearted are they? They plunder the friends whom they have come to help. Truthful are they? The deliberate untruths done and spoken from January until now shall be their condemnation. Gentlemen are they? In spite of the prayers of the people of Flensborg they overturned a monument raised above the bodies of fellow-soldiers fallen in battle. Free are they? It was only the other day that immunity from bastinado at the command of nobles, rashly granted a year or two ago to presants in Mecklenburg, was revoked by the Chambers of the Duchy. Let the tree be judged by its fruit. W. E. H.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 4TH.

Brown, Captain J. W., Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

Bruce, Lieutenant J. C. W., late 48th M. N. I., on sick certificate, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 4TH.

Coussmaker, Lieutenant M. F., attached Sappers and Miners, to join, to Poona.

Greenhill, Staff Assistant Surgeon J. R., Medical Staff, on duty, to Kirkee.

Heathcote, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JULY 4TH.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.,

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave to proceed to England by the Overland route on medical certificate subject to confirmation:—

Captain A. G. C. Inye, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade; and Cornet M. R. Coleman, H. M.'s 6th Dragoons.

These officers are not available for duty with troops.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 2nd July.

The following order is confirmed:—

Dated 9th April 1863.—By Colonel Hugh, appointing Captain G. F. Hogg, to act as second in command, 29th Regiment N. I., during the absence of Captain Eales, on medical certificate, or until further orders.

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

29th Regiment N. I., or 2nd Belooch Battalion.—Lieut. [illegible] to officiate as Wing Officer, and Lieutenant M. H. [illegible] as Quarter Master and Paymaster, from 5th May, and until further orders.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Lieutenant A. Balderston, 109th Foot, thirty days from date of departure, to proceed to [illegible], on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURE.

JULY	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	To
4	Herald	McGrath	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Cambay*, T. S. Jackson, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *William Kidston*, J. A. Logan, bound to Rangoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, for Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Monday, 4th July 1864.

London.

Robert Small—150 packages cloves, 180 cwt, Mooljee Jewraz.

Yarra—73 cases olibanum, 155¾ cwt, Essa Khackey; 1 chest mowda spirit, 12 gallons Rustomjee Fukeerjee.

Liverpool.

[illegible] *Eagle*—101 bales cotton, 353¾ cwt, Janderam [illegible]

[illegible] *of Italy*—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt, Jewraz Ruttonsee & Co; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt, Pairaz Luckmidass.

Mothern—62 bales cotton, 217 cwt, Verdhman Poonsea & Co; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt, Runchordass Canjee.

British Empire—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt, Doongersee Toolsidass; 3 bales wool, 9 cwt, Bhimjee Kessowjee.

Floating Light—3 bales cotton, 10½ cwt, Sewjee Seizpall; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Bunseelall Amerchund.

Victoria Cross—105 bales wool, 315 cwt, Goculdass Madhowjee; 68 bales cotton, 204 cwt, A. C. Brice & Co; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt, Kessowjee Petamber; 18 bales cotton, 63 cwt, Cullianjee Petamber.

Illustrious—4½ bales cotton, 15¾ cwt, H. Classon & Co.

Gertrude—2 bales cotton, 7 cwt, Tulackchund Morbidass.

[illegible]—100 bales coiryarn, 250 cwt, Veedha Madon; 95 bales rags, 332½ cwt, Vussonjee Liladher.

A[illegible]—45 bales cotton, 157½ cwt, Vussunjee Narronjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Vurudhmon Premjee; 500 bundles coiryarn, 100 cwt, 500 bundles gall, 250 cwt, Bhimjee Visram & Co; 46 bales cotton, 151 cwt, M. and B. Cursetjee Cama & Co; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Bunseelall Amerchund.

Sea King—42 bales cotton, 147 cwt, D. and M. Pursotumdass & Co.

Sedburg—49 bales wool, 147 cwt, Hussun Moosa; 40 bales wool, 120 cwt, [illegible] Moolljee; 14 bales cotton, 49 cwt, Hurry Bhanjee & Co; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt, Mungesh Pandoorung; 2 bales wool, 6½ cwt, Hurry Bhanjee & Co.

Arron—100 bales coiryarn, 250 cwt, Mooljee Jeatha; 100 bales coir cobla, 200 cwt, Khimjee Visram & Co.

J. Cursetjee—55 bales wool, 165 cwt, Wookerdas Hemraz; 55 bales wool, 165 cwt, Hirjee Khimjee.

Ontario—235 bales cotton, 825¾ cwt, Goculdass Cullianjee.

[illegible] Ally Acbar Shaw, Caombo.
[illegible]65 Amazon—Danneberg Fulcher, Cooper & Co.
719 Anna Dorothea, Vincent—Robinson & Co.
982 Arabstan, Dawson—H. M. Sedick.
1118 Astronomer,—Thomas—Roper, Price & Co.
1599 Assaye, Thomas—B. H. Cama.
368 Atalanta, Lostos.
962 Arran, Cummings—Ewart Latham & Co.
1199 Baden, Slitphen—Wallace & Co.
202 Cama Family, Millar—B. H. Cama & Co.
716 Cameo, Lane—Coupland & Co.
875 Caribean, Robinson—Ewart Latham & Co.
1142 Catherine Ranken, McMillan—B. H. Cama.
315 Carioca, James—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
381 City of Palaces, Nacoda.
933 Colombo, Belcher—Lawrence & Co.
538 Comete, Dubren—Montalltard & Co.
1119 Contest, Amy—Lyon Brothers & Co.
862 Coronet, Coveney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1119 Cospatrick Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.
460 Carobel, Devereux—Farnham & Co.
769 Daphne, Foreman—Grey & Co.
1047 Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell—A. H. Huschke & Co.
768 Ellen Maria, Hall—Wallace & Co.
967 Falkland, Muir.
364 Fatul Carrim—H. M. Sedick.
375 Favorite, Renti.
1323 French Empire, Clark—Ewart Latham & Co.
819 Futtay Shaw Allum, Michael—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
283 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassum Natha Sons.
477 Good Success, McGregor.
571 Gustavia, Palm—Peel, Cassels & Co.
1454 Golden Dream, Brown,—Lawrence & Co.
1849 Henry Fernie, Page—W. Nicol & Co.
1444 H. C. Kidston, Juiman—J. Clover, & Co.
1319 Indus, Hicks, P. & O. Co.
912 India, Stewart—Remington & Co.
453 Johana, Hoster—A. H. Huschke & Co. (For sale.)
1236 Lancastrian, Donaidson—Lyon Brothers, & Co.
756 L' Aurore, Millar—The Captain.
1069 Lloyds, Harris—Wallace & Co.
1175 Lydia, Williams, Carr—W. Nicol & Co.
3[illegible] Marie Leonie—Joseph.
72[illegible] Morayshire, Penton—W. Nicol & Co.
[illegible]17 Ningpo, Miners.
1169 Owangandy, Brown—R. Bates & Co.
491 Orixa, Emerson—W. Nicol & Co.
1059 Ocean Belle, Harrison—Cohen & Co.
606 Pearl, Browne—H. M. Sedick.
347 Rahamanee, Nacoda, Damodhur Ragowjee
692 Raby Castle, Sharp—Stoehr Priegar & Co.
296 Rory O'Moore, Leach—C. & Manockjee. (For sale)
151 Romania, Cruikshank—P. of W. Ship. Co. L.
1100 Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—R. J. J. and Sons.
436 Shallett, Willis—W. Nicol & Co.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co. (For sale)
1031 Speedy, Dibbs.
980 Southampton, Linstrong—Macnee & Co.
647 Tartar, Smith—Watson Bogle & Co.
965 Tiger, Ogg.
Thule (s)
1151 Tyebjee,—S. Tyebjee & Co.
1965 Tiger Ogg.
1511 Wasp, Story—Rustomjee Cowasjee.
1245 Western Empire,
535 Wellington, Ditchburn—Remington & Co.
647 Zemindar, Jones—W. Nicol & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—June 24, *Nanly*, Capt.'s name illegibe, from Port Louis, Mauritius, touched at Pondicherry (date not mentioned); *Continental*, Johnston, from Cardis 14th March, and Gibraltar 1st April; *Lincolnshire*, Page, from Madras 19th June; June 26, *Mary Anne*, Hassen Bin Ahmed, from Bombay 6th June; *Arracan*, Potts, from Liverpool 20th March; *Nor*, Liocque, from Mauritius 8th June; and *George Croshaw*, Alexander, from London 3rd March.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0 9/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 11/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0 13/16d
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
M[illegible]	30 Do. do.	106
China	60 Do. do.	229

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn.	120	......	190 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	260 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	72 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	10 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	52 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	140 pr. ct. pm [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	135 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	145 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	......	70 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Bombay Presidency Bank	50	......	5 per ct. pm.
East Indian Bank.	25	......	14 per ct. pm.
India, Peninsula London & China Bank	50	......	20 per ct. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	20 per ct. pm
Financial Association of India	100	......	72 per ct. pm.
Bombay City Bank.	50	......	6 per ct. pm.
Alliance Bank	...	......	7 per ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 14,700 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 80,000 pr. share.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
1 C Share	6,000	......	

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ, *Chairman*.
RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman*.
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, ESQ.
THOMAS COTTERELL, ESQ.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, ESQ.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, ESQ.
WILLIAM HARRISON, ESQ.
DEANE J. HOARE, ESQ.
HENRY YOUNG, ESQ., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, ESQ.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, ESQ.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, ESQ., *Chairman*.
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, ESQ.

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	Do. do.
MANCHESTER	Do. do.
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
Three „ „	2s. 0d.	do.
Two „ „	1s. 11¾d.	do.
One „ „	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to	12	months' notice of withdrawal	6 per ct.	per an.	
do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do	do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
do.	3	do.	do	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Depositis of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq,

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	2s.	
3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
2	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On demand		1s. 11¼d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
„ Deposits for 3 months certain	3 „
„ 6 „	5 „
„ 12 „	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 29th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland Circular Notes negotiable in E[illegible] Towns of Europe, at [illegible] Exchange:—

On London, at 6 [illegible]

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3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays 10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee	
3 Do. Do.	1s. 11¾d.	„	
Sight	1s. 11½d.	„	
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-57 cts.		„
3 Do. Do.	„ 2-51 „		„
Sight	„ 2-46 „		„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Curent Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 500, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
6 Ditto	4	do.
12 Ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payble.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Managr.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman. BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq. KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at	6 months' sight at	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee	
„	4 do.	2s. 0d.	„	
„	3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	„	
„	2 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	„	
„	1 do.	1s. 11½d.	„	
„ On demand	do.	1s. 11¼d.	„	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to	1 month's notice	3 per cent.	per annum.	
Do.	3 do.	4 do.	do.	
Do.	6 do.	5 do.	do.	
Do.	12 do.	6 do.	do.	

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 17th June 1864. J. GORDON, Manager

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discoun[illegible]

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON:
No. 7, *Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.*
John Alexander Hankey, Esq., *Governor.*
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*

Directors.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Edwin Gower, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
James Blyth Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Charles Cravley, Esq.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R. N.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	David Powell, Esq.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	Alexander Trotter, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	William Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.	

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE CORPORATION of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—

Bombay	Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta	Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hong-Kong	Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai	Messrs. DENT & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

5th March 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £1,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq.,	Liverpool.

Deputy Chairman.

Joseph Kitchen, Esq.	Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq.	Liverpool.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Bruce, Esq.,	London.

Directors.

Thomas Cardwell, Esq	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq	London.
Jno. Batoson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Henry Duckwoth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq	Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq	Glasgow.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
George May, Esq	London.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq.	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher, J. Thomas, Esq	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq	Liverpool.

Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Subscribed Capital £500,000 with power to increase to £2,000,000 (two Crores of Rupees).

Capital called up £425,000.

Head Office, No. 4 Lombard Street, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Francis Boykett, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)

J. A. Russell, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)

Thomas Cardwell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).

Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).

William Maitland, Esq. (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.

BANKERS.

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
Robert Hannay Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2 Rampart Row (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight			2s. 0¼d.
4 do.	do.	......	2s.
3 do.	do.	......	1s. 11¾d.
2 do.	do.	......	1s. 11⅝d.
1 do.	do.	......	1s. 11½d.
Demand			1s. 11¼d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same place.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 [illegible] the Daily [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A strong and good Office or Family Shigram, with a quiet good Grey Horse and Harness, will be sold separately if required.

Also, a strong Bay Galloway Gelding, with Saddle, Bridle and other Horse Furniture.

The above are the properties of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, or they would not be parted with at all. May be seen and further particulars learned on application to MR. RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Bejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	„ Decimal Puzzle
Armstrong Gun	The Rotatory Gammon
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	„ Aunt Sally
Circassian Pussle	„ Ringolette
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	„ Russian Bear Hunt
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads	„ English Loto
	„ Targetta
Boxes of Puzzles	„ Red, White, and Blue
Troco or Lawn Billiards	„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
Bowling Green Bowls	
The Boat Puzzle	„ Game of War
The Tournament	„ Puff and Dart
The "In statu quo Chess-board"	„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer
The Portable B. C. D. Board	„ Gardens
Staunton Chess Men	„ Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	„ Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	
Historical Loto	„ Oxford University Boat Race.
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.
„ „ Non Plus	

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

DOUBLE BARRELLED FOWLING PIECE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have for Sale on Commission, a very superior double-barrelled breach-loading Sporting Gun, by Adams, in leather case with implements complete, and 1,000 patent Caps and Cartridges.—Price Rs. 500.

The above is the property of an officer who has left for England, and the Gun may be in every respect relied on.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

In-door Games for the rains, just received per *Gertrude*.

Chessmen, English pattern, per set. Rs. 6, 8, 11, 13-8.

Do. Edinburgh pattern, do. Rs. 9-8, 12-8, 15.

Do. Genuine Stanton's in Mahogany case with lock and key, 2 sizes. Rs. 25 to 35.

In statu quo Chess Board, an ingenious arrangement by which the men may be fixed in position, the board folded and put away till the game be resumed. Price with case, Rs. 25 to 35.

B. C. D. Chess Board, combining chess, backgammon, drafts and board in roll case. Rs. 9.

Doyle & Co.'s Chess, Drafts & Board for the people, in case 3 sizes. Rs. 1-8, 2, 3.

Chess Boards, flat leather with red and white, or black and white squares. Rs. 3-8, 5-8, 10.

Backgammon Tables and Men. Rs. 6-8, 10.

German Tactics, an amusing game for 2 persons, played with glass balls on a mahogany board; it is a game of skill and capable of much variation. Rs. 7.

The game of Squails, a new round game played on an even table by any number of players affording capital fun and amusement. Rs. 9.

Amusements in Colour, a nice game for a child, thoroughly amusing, at the same time bringing into cultivation the organs of form, combination, and design. Rs. 3.

Rotery Gammon, a capital game for 4 players combining chance with skill easily acquired and highly interesting. Rs. 16.

The Arena, a new game of tact for any number of players, combining chance with skill without the use of dice. Rs. 12-8.

The Whitworth Gun: this amusing game is played with a model of the Whitworth Gun, which by a simple and ingenious application of the pneumatics is made to project arrows to a considerable distance, a target accompanies it, the whole fitting into a neat box. Rs. 12-8.

The Drawing Room Quoit, played precisely in the same way as the ordinary quoit, but being constructed of India Rubber, can be played indoors without danger, a set of 6 in box. Rs. 4-8.

Pope Joan Board. Rs. 7.

Dominoes Double Nines. Rs. 9.

The same, Double Six. Rs. 8.

Playing Cards, best Moguls [illegible] Rs. 1-8, 1-12 and 2.

Also Croquet, Singlesticks, [illegible] Gear, and other out-door gam[illegible] Rampart Row. TH[illegible]

FOR SALE.—JUST [illegible] TARY STAFF PAY T[illegible] three Presidencies. Showing th[illegible] in any month of the Pay of S[illegible] new rates of Consolidated an[illegible] Staff Appointments, as laid [illegible] No. 156 A, 161 A, and 812 of [illegible] a Ready Reckoner [illegible]

FOR SALE.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

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RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "[illegible]"

	Rs.	a.
Stimulants and Narcotics, their [illegible]; with special researches on the action of Alcohol, Ether, and Chloroform, on the vital organism. By F. R. Anstie, M. D. ... Rs.	10	8
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The Competition Wallah. By G. O. Trevelyan	6	12
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[illegible]	1	8
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